(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:08:10 ON 05 JUN 2001)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CANCERLIT, EMBASE, CA, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:08:39 ON 05 JUN 2001

L1	112299	S MHC
L2	112518	S L1 OR (MAJOR HISTOCOMPATABILITY COMPLEX)
L3	8732	S L2 (25A) (CANCER OR TUMOR)
L4	5782	S L2 (10A) (CANCER OR TUMOR)
L5	318	S L4 (10A) PROTEIN
L6	8	S L5 (10A) BIND
L7	4	DUP REM L6 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8	445	S L4 (20A) PROTEIN
L9	10	S L8 (20A) BIND
L10	6	DUP REM L9 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11	14	S L4 (20A) COMPOSITION
L12	0	S L11 (20A) BIND
L13	7	DUP REM L11 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

STIC-ILL

From: Wells, Matthew
Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2001 3:37 PM
To: STIC-ILL
Subject: (re:09/502,945)

3449495

Could you please send me the following articles:

1)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97604589 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97604589
TITLE: Design of peptide vaccines to induce tumor-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes (Meeting abstract).
AUTHOR: Celis E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tumor Immunology, Cytel Corporation, San Diego, CA 92121.
SOURCE: Non-serial, (1996). Sixth International Congress on Anti-Cancer Treatment, February 6-9, 1996, Paris, France.
DOCUMENT TYPE: (MEETING ABSTRACTS)
FILE SEGMENT: ICDB
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY MONTH: 199703

ICACT

p. 37 Abstract only — Search
See attached
NO 6/5

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Cisn has 8th
7th
6th

1/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 159:Cancerlit

01228570 97604589

Design of **peptide** vaccines to **induce** tumor-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes (Meeting abstract).

Celis E
Tumor Immunology, Cytel Corporation, San Diego, CA 92121

Non-serial; Sixth International Congress on Anti-Cancer Treatment, February 6-9, 1996, Paris, France, p. 37, 1996.: 1996
Languages: ENGLISH
Document Type: MEETING ABSTRACTS

Cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) react with peptides associated to class I molecules of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). Although most CTL responses appear to be directed towards antigens derived from infectious agents, there are many examples of CTL recognizing and destroying tumor cells. The goal of our studies is to identify those peptides derived from tumor-associated proteins that bind to MHC class I molecules, and to determine whether these peptides can function as epitopes for tumor-specific CTL. The identification of such peptides will enable the development of synthetic peptide-based vaccines to treat or to prevent tumors. Our strategy to identify tumor-associated epitopes follows three steps: (1) Identification of peptides (8-10 residues long), that contain specific MHC-binding motif, from sequences of tumor-associated antigens (TAA). (2) Synthesis of such peptides, and measurement of their binding to purified MHC molecules. (3) Determining whether the MHC-binding peptides can elicit CTL responses either in vitro with primary human lymphocyte cultures, or in vivo by immunizing HLA transgenic mice. Following this strategy we have identified CTL epitopes from several TAA such as the melanoma product MAGE-3, various prostate-associated proteins, human papilloma virus products (which is associated with cervical carcinoma), and the proto-oncogene product HER-2/neu (which is found overexpressed in many types of tumors). Synthetic peptides containing some of these CTL epitopes have been developed into therapeutic vaccines which are currently being tested in the clinic. Some of these vaccines proved to be safe in humans